loge.

BO TH'S THEATER.—" Julius Cressr."

FAGLE THEATER.—VARIETY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—" Pique."

GRAND OFERA HOUSE.—" Uncle Tom's Cabin."

PARK THEATER.—" Briss."

BAS FRANCISCO MISSTRELS.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATER.—Californis Minstrels.

TONY PASTOL'S NEW THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—" Rose Michel."

WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Caste."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—11:30: Lecture. Dr. John Lord. CRAIN HOME.—2: Application. CHAPIN HOME.—2: Anniversary. CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture. R. J. De Cordova. TWENTIKIR STREET MEETING-HOUSE.—4 and 7:30: Re-ligious Meetings.

#### Index to Aovertisements.

Amusements—7th Page—41b, 5th and 6th columns.
Banking Holses and Bankers—7th Page—3d column.
Business Charces—7th Page—3d column.
Business Charces—7th Page—3d column.
Business Charces—4th Page—3d column.
Gusiness Notices—4th Page—3d column.
Dentists V—7th Page—1th column.
Dentists V—7th Page—4th column.
Dividents Notices—7th Page—3d column.
Financial—7th Page—3d and 3d columns.
Funnture—3d Page—5th column.
Holses Caerlages & C—7th Page—4th column.
Holses And Farns Navier—3d Page—5th column.
Holses And Farns Navier—3d Page—5th column.
Get Ream—3d Cage—6th column. ICE CREAM-3d Page-5th column.
INSTRUCTION-6th Page-3d column.
LECTURES AND MELTINGS-7th Page-6th column. LEGAL NOTICES -7th Page -3d column.

MARKER AND SLATE MANTELS—7th Page -3d column.

MARKER AND SLATE MANTELS—7th Page -3d column.

MARKERAGES AND DEATHS—5th Page—6th column.

MERCHLANDOUS—3d Page—5th column: 8th Page— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-7th Page-6th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.

NEAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—3d Page—4th column;
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—3d Page—4th column;
BROOKLYN—3d Page—4th column; COUNTRY—3d
Page—4th and 5th columns; AUCTION SALES—3d Page
—5th column; TO IXCHANGE—3d Page—5th column.

BALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—4th column.

SALES BY AUCTION—7th Page—31 column.

SITEATIONS WANTED—MALES—7th Page—4th and 5th columns; FINALIS—7th Page—5th and 6th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS—3d Page—5th and 6th columns. BIKAMEUS, OCEAN-3d Page-3d and 4th columns. TRACHERS-6th Page-34 column To LET-City Profesty-3d Page-5th column; Brook-LYS-3d Page-5th column; Country-3d Page-5th

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-6th Page-3d column.

### Business Notices.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE OF THE THRONE is removed to 713 Chestnut.st. (old Masonic Temple Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rate THE DAILY THRUNE served by carrier in all parts of the city

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum, SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$2 per ani Terms, eash in advance.

Andress. The Tribune, New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually vold, will con-fer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. Up. 10m is advertisers can leave their favors for THE TRIBUNE at 1,258 Broadway, cor. 31st-st., or 308 W. 25d-st., cor. 5th-ave.

# New-Dork Daily Cribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Eight hundred Turks were slain in a France on his way to London. = == The steamer Bothnia was burned at sea; no lives lost.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Belknap confessed to have ing corruptly received \$20,000 from Caleb P. Marsh, a post-trader; he resigned yesterday; his resignation was at once accepted; and he was unanimously impeached by the House, ...... Gov. Kellogg in a message answered the charges against him. The majority of the Democratic Caucus Committee agreed on a bill for the accumulation of gold and the gradual resumption of specie payments. A correct Attorney-General Pierrepont's letter to District-Attorney Dyer shows striking discrepancies in the letter heretofore published.

Congness.-In the House, after a debute on the Hawaiian treaty, Mr. Clymer presented resolutions of impeachment against Secretary Belknap for corruptly receiving money for an appointment; they were unanimously adopted. - In the Senate the Pinchback case was postponed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mr. Bowen's statement ha been made public and contains rumors and alleged confessions implicating Mr. Beecher, ==== The Advisory Board of Engineers declares the dock walls at Canal and King-sts, not safe and durable, = The Chamber of Commerce opposed the repeal of the Bankrupt law. ==== Mr. Moody preached on Christ's compassion. - Charies O'Conor took charge of the \$6,000,000 suit against Tweed. Gold, 11438, 11438, 11458. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 87210 cents. Stocks irregular and feverish, closing generally higher.

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts generally cloudy weather. = In this city yesterday the weather was fair; thermometer, 26°, 30°,

During the Moody and Sankey meetings at the Hippodrome, and to meet the popular demand for THE TRIB-UNE's verbatim reports of Mr. Moody's Sermons, we will send THE DAILY TRIBUNE to any address, postpaid, for \$1 per month. By means of the fast mail trains subseribers in Albany and Philadelphia, and all intermediale points, may receive the Sermons of the previous evening before 8 a. m., while the schole territory within the radius of Washington, Cleveland and Boston is supplied during the day. Subscribers in the city and vicinity can be regularly served from any respectable noice stand.

Mr. O'Conor's appearance yesterday in the Tweed case was a surprise to the public. The promptness with which he took charge of the prosecution, and the new vigor with which he suddenly infused it, are convincing evidence of the complete restoration of his powers.

The action of the police in the suppression of policy shops is not persistent enough. Each captain should be held to a strict responsibility for the closing of all such dens in his precinct. Captain Perty has done well. See that the others are forced to follow his good ex-

Santo Domingo continues greatly disturbed by the Presidential campaign. The three candidates-Gonzalez, Luperon, and Baez-have each ardent partisans who are easily provoked to arms. President Gonzalez, who is seeking roëlection, appears to have the best claim to popular support.

It is fortunate for Don Carlos that he recently inherited \$8,000,000 from his fatherin-law, the dethroned Duke of Modena. This That Belknap has been discovered trading in large sum will enable the adventurer to settle with his British adherents, to whom he owes about \$1,000,000. He can hardly compensate them, however, for the awkward position into suddenly-enriched Babcock, in fact all the which he has led them by his empty boast-

Despite the unfriendly course of Austria and Russia the insurgents in Herzegovina let pass no opportunity of showing their contempt for the terms of peace offered by the Sultan at the instance of the Great Powers. The battle at Dabra on Wednesday, in which 800 Turks

shall not occur in less than ten years, and requires the hoarding of gold equal to three per cent of the currency each year. Resumption on an amount of gold equal to thirty per cent of the currency would probably be unsafe, but certainly no more unsafe than our whole financial system would be at the end of ten years more of the sort of thing we have at present. If this is hard-money Democracy we don't want any in ours.

Events in the Belknap exposure followed each other with great rapidity. The House Committee presented its report containing the specific details of bribery from Caleb P. Marsh's evidence and stating that Mr. Belknap had acknowledged his guilt. While the President was sending out for information on the subject, the culprit himself came before him and made confession. The President accepted Mr. Belknap's resignation before the House had debated the report of the Committee recommending impeachment. Finally after a brief but painful scene in the House, and a discussion not involving any question of Mr. Belknap's guilt, the Committee's report was accepted, and closed the proceedings of one of the saddest days at the

The views expressed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, concerning the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, should receive attention at the hands of a Congress which has acted somewhat hastily, so far, in the matter. The present law needs much amendment to make it of good service, but to abolish it altogether would probably be a graver error than to let it alone. The chief objections to the bankruptcy system of this country are that it is too cumbrous and costly; estates waste away in the hands of the lawyers and the court; when, after a long delay, the dividend is declared, it is usually far below the creditors' expectations. The English system is said to be more satisfactory to both debtor and creditor; possibly our lawgivers might study it with advantage before making any radical change as to the present law.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S FALL.

There is something in the fall of Secretary Belknap, or rather in the discovery of his misdoings, which notwithstanding our unhappy familiarity with such disclosures seems absolutely to stun the public sense. For this man had not been distrusted. In an Administration which seemed fated to surround itself with an atmosphere of scandal, and at a time when almost every department of the Government was under a greater or less cloud of suspicion, his bureau had escaped. Secretary Robeson's administration of the navy had been subjected to severe criticism, and investigation of his management had disclosed at least a very strange system or battle at Dabra in Herzegovina. —— The Leeds Amphitheater was burned. —— Don Carlos was in the public disquiet, tended only to prepare people for worse things than had been discovered. Attorney-General Williams had carried on the Department of Public Justice in such a way as to draw down upon his head popular censure and seriously damage the party responsible for his appointment. Secretary Delano had made the Department of the Interior a byword and reproach to honest citizens by the extensive system of fraud and corruption which under his management ramified through every branch of the public service of which his department was the head. Postmaster-General Creswell had not escaped suspicion on account of loose administration and an accumulation of fraudulent contracts. The Treasury Department under Richardson and Sawyer had fostered the Sanborn contracts, winked at Customhouse corruption and Internal Revenue robberies, and allowed a vast network of fraud to be organized and effectively worked under it; and in almost every department there had public had ceased to be surprised at exposures of official venality, and had settled itself to receive with calmness each new discovery in the line of peculation and robbery. The public sense was deadened to it all. Grant's administration had discounted discovery. It seemed as though there was nothing left to complete our national shame; nothing to be uncovered that could add to our disgrace. And yet this man Belknap had gone on so well, there was so little talk about him and his department, indeed so little opportunity for fraud and theft, that he was not suspected of anything more than the prevailing weakness which it was President Grant's habit to call to his counsels. He was not great, but we long ago came to be satisfied with any appointment of President Grant's which was merely weak and was not absolutely and posi-

> it came out that this man, Cabinet Minister, adviser of the Executive, head of a bureau whose subordinates are proverbially careful of their honor and integrity, and proverbially sensitive to anything like a stain of the sort that he has covered himself all over with-that this | tried. man had been prostituting his office and selling the places at his disposal. And yet it was not such a shock as such a discovery would have brought five or six or eight years ago. For-let us confess it with shame-President Grant has dropped us by easy stages to these depths of shame. He has parenthesized in history eight years which will be marked hereafter as the era of personal government and the period of greed; eight years of such official corruption and dishonesty, such selfishbase purposes, such grasping avarice and eager overreaching, such speculating in official information, such bribery and such barter and sale of offices, and such degradation of all things which the nation has held to be high and holy and worthy an honest pride, that to-day the country hangs its head and holds its nose and waits for this Administration to pass. offices does shock us. And yet why should Should not Delano and Williams and Schenck and Boss Shepherd and the surroundings of the President, the character of his intimacies, his associations, his friendment upon Chandler's appointment to the Interior Department which went through all months or a year. the press of the country with the various changes rung upon it-"Well, he's honest,"

And so there was a shock of surprise when

tively disgraceful.

disclose a deeper knowledge of the tendencies of the Administration than these friendly journalists cared to express ?

And yet we are told by the gentlemen who lecture the independent press upon its duties that it is the press which is doing all the mischief by teaching the young men of the country that all our public men are dishonest. Nonsense; it is your personal government that generates rottenness; your miserable folly of rewarding a man for doing well the work he was fit for by giving him an office for which he has no fitness whatever. He takes it as his pay; not as a trust to discharge, an office to fill; but only as a place whose honors and profits are his reward. He takes it in the spirit in which it is given, and in the same spirit administers it. And he infects the whole Government with his own views. They speculate and peculate; they buy and sell and barter and trade and make the most of their opportunities. The taint runs down through the whole public service, and everybody is, in the slang of the street, "on the "make." And so Secretary Belknap fell into it, and was found out. It is said there was a woman in the case. The same was said in the case of another Cabinet officer who went out under a cloud, and the same too is whispered of one who remains. Well, the nation would like to be sorry for Mr. Belknap, but it cannot spare the time from being sorry and ashamed for itself, and from wondering if the end has been reached or if there are still other shameful exposures in

MR. BOWEN AT THE BAR.

Mr. Bowen is ridiculous. He has been shaking his head and muttering unintelligible things over the Beecher scandal so long that mystery has become a second nature to him, and the probability is that nothing short of the rack and thumbscrew will ever make him tell how much or how little he knows. He is miserable unless somebody is clamoring for his secret, and he would be doubly miserable if he ever got rid of it. In every partial or pretended disclosure that he has thus far made he has kept back the essential facts, and he declared the other night at Plymouth Church that nothing should ever induce him to tell enough of what he knew to enable the persons compromised by his statements to put the truth of his story to the test. Mr. Bowen stands now in a false position. Technically he is on his defense at the bar of the church, charged with slandering his pastor. Really, he is the accuser, denouncing Henry Ward Beecher at the bar of public opinion. It is unfortunate that he should appear in two characters, for he is enabled to claim the privileges of both without accepting the responsibilities of either. He offers to show the church that he had reasons for believing Mr. Beecher guilty, but he refuses to put them in such form that Mr. Beecher or the church can meet

disprove them. Mr. Bowen declares that he received at various times the coafessions of various women that they had been criminally intimate with Mr. Beecher. These confessions he received of course under the most solemn obligation of secrecy which a gentleman can incur. But, said he, I will violate that obligation-just a little. I will give their names to a committee of three. It does not seem to have occurred to any of the persons concerned in the negotiations that it would be an unpardonable baseness to give them even to a committee of one. When a gentleman accepts a confidence such as Mr. Bowen tells us was reposed in him he guards it with his life. He can never betray it, either for his own vindication or the condemnation of another. He is eternally disgraced if he so much as whispers the secret in the privacy of his own family.

But his willingness to give up the names to a committee of the church-provided the deed been so much corruption unearthed and so can be done behind the door-is not the most much more hidden deviltry suspected that the extraordinary part of his proposal. He insists that no woman whom he implicates shall young husband and wife, if they venture on have the privilege of confronting and contradicting him. He will destroy them; but he must do it in the dark; he will not face the victims of the outrage. The church required that any woman whom he might accuse of sin should be allowed to come before the committee, either in person or by a representative, and show if she could that the accusation was unjust; and when Mr. Bowen refused this condition the church rejected his proposition altogether. It could not decently have done otherwise. No civilized tribunal condemns unbeard.

The example of Plymouth Church in dealing with Mr. Bowen's plan for dishonoring himself ought to be followed by the public in considering his published statement. It will not be followed, because charges such as he repeats always make an impression upon some of those who hear them; but the more the sensible and decorous portion of the community reflect upon the case the more indignant will they be at this giving forth of an accusation which there is no means of testing, this publication of an indictment which is never to be

RELIEF FOR PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Upon no class in our community has the depression of values fallen more heavily than upon owners of real estate in the upper part of this island. Especially is this true as to property not built upon. It has been overloaded with taxes and assessments that were all too heavy when "boulevard lots" were rising a thousand dollars a day, that now amount to more than the salable cash value ness and shamelessness, such low aims and of the lots themselves in many instances, and where there is a mortgage practically work confiscation of the property. The mischief and the misery have not come only upon mere speculators who bought high-priced lots at the top of the market. There is many a staid citizen among the sufferers, who bought with the hope of some time building for bimself a home; and many an old family that has discovered the truth of the proverb, "The more property people own, the poorer they are." It used to be said that high taxes on vacant lots would compel owners to build on them, so as to get an income; but no such theory holds good at a period of falling rents and declining values. No doubt we are near the end of this period, ships, his gravitations, have prepared us for it? but real estate is among the slowest of things Was there no meaning in that strange come to take an upward turn when times improve; it generally lags behind merchandise by six Relief from such conditions can at best only

be partial; but where it can be afforded with manage their children and friends by a system of finesses; they are apt, too, to possess sensitiveness beyond the comprehension of the vulgar, are always in the abyse of a quarred or the majority bill, which his Caucus Committee are to report. In effect it repeals the act for resumption in 1879, fixes and date for resumption, but provides that it "Well, he won't steal," and "Well, with justice, it should not be denied by our Legis-

ments and taxes are by themselves sufficiently large; the former frequently unjust and outrageous. Another bill will probably propose that the payment of assessments may be divided into annual installments, and perhaps give a discount of one-fourth the amount if paid within a hundred days. This will really prove an economy to the city in the numerous cases where extravagant assessments exceed or nearly approach the property value.

Foreclosures have been very frequent and have led to much hardship. Heavy allowances have been granted-in fact usually are-by the courts to the attorneys engaged in foreclosure suits, and to the referees and court officers. A bill now at Albany reduces the attorney's allowance in such cases to \$200 instead of perhaps \$1,000; and official fees to \$50 each. No argument seems needed to show the justice of this measure. Foreclosure suits are in their nature cruel; humanity demands that where an amputation must be performed the wound should not be torn open with a hatchet. Another bill provides for the frequent instance of the maker of a mortgage being held on his bond after foreclosure-upon a judgment for deficiency. A., for instance, has paid \$3,000 in cash and given a mortgage for \$5,000 to B. Hard times come upon A.; he cannot meet his mortgage, and B. forecloses. The property, deducting the heavy legal fees and expenses of sale, brings only \$4,000. If B. buys it, he gets back his old property and has made \$3,000 out of it; surely he should be satisfied. Not so says the law. B. can, and of course does, get a judgment against A. for \$1,000 deficiency on the bond ; and A., besides entirely losing his property, is plunged into debt. Yet if a law were framed as to contracts hereafter made, declaring the recovery of such deficiencies illegal, another class of hardships would arise, for then it would become difficult, if not impossible, to borrow on bond and mortgage. The proposed measure is far more reserved in its scope. It merely provides that the maker of the bond shall have a year from the date of sale to redeem his property-a privilege now granted as to sales under a different class of judgments. These measures should receive prompt consideration from our legislators. With the coming of better times there should be every facility for setting on their feet our busy citizens who have been swept down in the financial storm.

THE SKELLTON IN THE CLOSET.

Crowds of young people in New-York hurried through the golden gates of matrimony during the last two weeks of February; for even in churches in which the fast of Lent is not observed there is a prejudice against wedding in so gloomy a season. The columns of society papers, which have been filled with descriptions of bridal receptions, trousseaus, and presents, have ceased to glow for a few weeks, and the newly married folk have leisure to arrange their possessions, take stock of their capital of youth, fortune, and love, and to settle down to make such use of it as seems best to them. THE TRIBUNE willingly throws in a word of advice as the fittest of wedding gifts. It is that th y carefully search house, baggage, and hearts, and see that, as they set out on the long journey together, they take no skeletons along with them. Your novel-writer, playwright, and poet find the inevitable ghastly tenant of the closet a mighty useful personage. They could not do without him; he is made to shoulder and lug in all the tragedy, the dramatic situations, the telling points; but practical housekeepers or home-makers would do well to begin their Spring cleaning and Lenten self-examinations by ridding themselves of all cadavers or any sort of secrets which have to be kept out of sight as quickly as possible.

The skeleton in the majority of houses ruled after the latest mode is a mean economy where economy is unwise, and lavish display in circumstances where display is vulgar. The ousekeeping at all, wish, first of all, to im press their little world with their means and good taste. Parlor and dining-room boast their fine carpets or rugs, pictures, and bric-àbrac; there is a showy set of china "for company;" but the mean skeleton slinks into upper closets with the scanty stock of linen. or among the cheap thin pillows and hard mattresses, or down to the bare comfortless kitchen, with its meager supply of pots and pans. There are mansions dubbed by gaping passers-by as palatial, whose drawing-rooms and state-chambers are marvels of luxury, but whose kitchens and ordinary sleeping-rooms are scarcely fit to be the inhabitation of paupers. If our ambitious young housekeeper has any such skeletons as this to hide, or any other result of her own indolence or ignorance, she may be sure her sin will find her out, and that at the least convenient season. Sham magnificence never yet covered up poverty, idleness, or uncleanness with its scanty, gaudy drapery. Your fashionable visitor will some day catch a glimpse of the ragged table cloth, or the creeping horror of the basement-ghost harder to lay than Hamlet's father-will rise from his cavern in the kitchen sink to walk on parlor brocatelle. There was an old custom among our great-grandmothers which required each girl to weave and spin her chests full of underclothing, bed and table linen, before she could hope for matrimony. Thousands of honest young couples with this provision, a cow, and a clean feather bed, began life courageously together, and ended it with honor and success. Thousands of their descendants who are ashamed of them begin it now with fine furniture and a showy house, and not half the preparation for clean comfort and genuine decency. There are other skeletons which had better

be thrown out headlong from the new home : that old love affair which the husband passed through long ago, and which he goes back to mope over when he happens to be dyspeptic or out of humor. It lifts him, he fancies, to quite a poetic hight-the possession of this lost love, stored away for melancholy emergencies. The best way for his wife to lay this ghost is to bring him face to face with his ideal dream. Ten chances to one she is fat, middle-aged, and frowzy, but in any case the new man and woman into which both have grown are most likely to repel each other, There are other cadavers buried in almost every home ready to breed malaria; grudges between husband and wife; sore old family feuds; unsettled disputes about money. Many people, too, keep a sort of charnel-house atmo-

Our advice to young housekeepers is to turn the whole miserable tribe out of doors. Don't coddle them or temporize with them or cover them up, but-at whatever sacrifice-turn them out of doors. Then only can you hope for honest, clean, cheerful homes in which to live out your lives and rear your children.

We reproduce from the columns of THE TRIBUNE for 1872 a curious addendum to the Belknap story. Precisely the facts now brought out about the con nection of Mr. Marsh and the trading post of Fort Sill were then published, and the matter was brought to the very threshold of Secretary Belknap's private office. Those were the days, however, when the Adminstration press rose in its wrath against any one who questioned the purity of any branch of the Government. THE TRIBUNE Was "a sorehead." Shortly afterward, because it continued telling such stories, it became "a its Editor was " read out of the party," and the postmasters were instructed to undertake vain task of attempting to break down its weekly circulation. The Liberals of 1872 have had their stomach full of revenges since, but in all the curious vindications that time has brought them, there is nothing more remarkable than the tremendous storm now raised about the action of the War Department, the exposure of which precisely four years ago did absolutely no damage to anybody save those who made it.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that one of the cerrupting influences of policy gambling, so prevalent in the poorer districts of the city, is that it leads to the pilfering of small sums by servants sent to make purchases for their employers. He thinks this a monstrous iniquity and a singular fact. On the contrary, it is neither. Gambling of any sort leads eventually to dishonesty in greater or less degree; it is morally impossible to be a gambler and be honest. And it is not a monstrous miquity, for if it were there might be hope of its summary suppression at the demand of popular indignation But it is one of those insidious vices which corrupt almost unseen, and are, therefore, of the most dangerons kind. The only way to counteract the demoralizing influence is to suppress the policy gamblers who offer temptations to be dishonest.

History has a curious and sometimes comical way of repeating itself. Gen. Pillow's loud calls for payment for his mules reminds a correspondent that during the war in Mexico a quartermaster in Pillow's division was detected in a fraud, which consisted in condemning army mules in fair condition. and repurchasing them, after a little repairing or pasturing, at army prices from a contractor who had bought them at condemned rates. These mules came by some process of army slang to be called "Pillow's painted mules."

Probably the very worst swindler among policy gamblers, always excepting the Simmons brothers, is a fellow named Luther, who keeps a place at No 22212 Greenwich-st. He is all the more dangerous because continually proclaiming that his purpose is to break up the business which he fosters and by which he prospers. Give him your early attention, Mr. Superintendent.

PERSONAL.

The statue of Gov. Winthrop has arrived in Washington, and has been placed in Statuary Hall. The formal presentation will be made to-day.

The Brown University Alumni residing in Boston hel i their fifth reunion in that city on Tuesday evening. Mr. Frank W. Bird presided, and ex-Gov. Gas-ton and Attorney-General Train were elected members of the Executive Committee.

Gov. Rice, Mayor Cobb, the poets Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes, and many other prominent people in Beston, have proffered a complimentary benefit to the widow of Thomas Earry, the actor, at the Boston The-ater, to take place March 10. Caleb P. Marsh, whose payments to Secre-

tary Belknap have just provoked impeachment, has been reputed a safe and shrewd business man. He was for some years the moneyed partner in the well-known fur-olture house of Herter & Brothers, in this city. Before that he was in charge of Tyler Davidson's busines, in Cinciunati.

Gen. Comly writes from Washington to The Columbus (Ohio) Journal about Judge Black: "When Old Jerry' speaks, all the other counselors are in the 'Old Jerry' speaks, an the other connectes are in when the silvine flatulence is on the eloquent Jerry, he don't know a seven and a half neaver from a cuspadore, and he expectorates like Vesuvins. Jerry is lank and thin, as though all the Julees of his nature had escaped in the pectorates like Vesuvins. Jerry is though all the juices of his nature sputative shower which he squirts."

The Baptist Weekly has the following about a pleasant occurrence in Philadelphia: "Wm. Eucknell the Academy of Music invited the subscribers to the new and magnificent | Fioletta in "La Traviata." building of the Baptist P blication Society Monday coping and gave a beautiful entertainment. Dr Griffith announced that the building had cost \$50,000 more than supposed, and that there was a deficiency of \$107.000, and that the Bucknell family, and Crozei family, rather than have the building deficated in cumbered with a debt, had pold the deficiency, each amily paying half. It was a surprise par y indeed, and congratulatory addresses were made by Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Charcin, the Rev. Dr. Dickinson of Virginia, G. J. Johnson of Lilliois, and the President of the Society, J. T. Howard, esq., of Connecticut." nore than supposed, and that there was a deficiency of

The Washington correspondent of The Portland (Me.) Press draws this comparison between the two senators from California: "Among all the gentlemen filling those Senatorial chairs there is not one attracting nore attention than the bachelor from California, Sena tor Booth. His erect figure and diguified carriage give him an air of distinction; his perfect complexion, soft prown hair, and pleasant smile make him decidedly nandsome, and then if you know him you will find an nandsome, and then if you know him you will find an added charm in the low rich voice and courly manner which are so eminently his own. He makes but few speeches, yet those few carry weight, and he commands a degree of pleased attention which is never accorded to his colleague (Senator Sorgent). Senator Booth riaes quietly and stands easily; he never hurries in speech or manner, out Senator Sargent occupies his chair under protest; he is never happy unless he is on his feet, but while sitting he reathesays watches for an opportunity to speak, and even while writing you can see his carn are alert to catch any excuss for dashing off his eye-glasses, and springing up like a lack in the hox. Then he always start's and argravates; there isn't a bit of calmests in his composition, in the physical or mental; he brushes his hair the wrong way, and he rubs against everybody's pet prejudices, while his words tumble out in such haste that all his speech is a sputter."

At the next meeting of the Yale Classical

At the next meeting of the Yale Classical and Philological Society Prof. E. B. Coe is expected to read a paper on an old French manuscript. It is a fragment of an old Chanson de Gestes, and the French schol ars who have examined it think that it was written som time in the twelfth century. Its subject is the life of Charlemagne, particularly his youth, but is not thought to be of historical value, for the old poems of that class are more romantic than historical. The French, Italian, are more romentic than historical. The French, Italian, and German languages all have ancient occurs of this kind concerning Charlemagne, but they are all thought to rest upon something still further back, and it is the opinion of those who have examined this fragment that it is at least a hundred years older than these other poems and the original from which they were taken. It is in the handwriting of the twelfth century, each lotter being made distinctly by itself, as they were before the invention of the cursive hand. There are easily a thousand lines of the manuscript, and it is thought to be only a small part of the original. There are only two pages—38 lines to a page—in succession in any part, and the sheets of parchment are thought to be the outer ones of several quires. The manuscript was first known lost summer. A gentleman in Paris found that the covering of an old pasteboard box in his possession was parelment writing. Upon careful examination it was found to be this very ancient poem. The parenment is much mutilated, and in many places the letters have faded so that it is almost lilegible. It was published last Fall in a Paris magazine. Paris magazine.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

What with the Hon. Ben Hill, the rag baby, and the Louisiana brethren, the Democrats are having a hard time of it. They seem to be forcordained to perpetual anxiety and disaster. The devout Republica sees the hand of Providence in it all, but the honest Dem-orat attributes it to a conspiracy between Mr. Blaine and the diabolical person who Mr. Conway says is dead.

The President has put his organs in an embarrassing position again. When it was reported that he would remove Gen. Babcock, the organs were delighted, and colled upon his enemies to behold how soon he punished even the appearance of guilt. Now that the Gen eral's offered resignation has been declined, the poor organs are silen. It isn't the first time they have been in a similar fix.

the past ten days there has been conside able discussion and capvassing among the Republicans of Gregon is regard to the next Presidency of the United States Opinion seems almost unautmous for Blaine. It is under stood there was a strong preference for him among mem bers of the Republican State Central Committee, which met here last week. There seems no doubt that Blains will have the vote of Oregon in the Cincinnati Conven

"Our favorite son" seems to have an enemy in Poughkeepsie, for The Eagle of that place sags:
"Blaine can get 10,000 more votes in this State than
Conkling can, and while it will no doubt be agreeable to conkline can, and while it and date of our own, we had our State pride to have a candidate of our own, we had much better have one from abroad who can succeed than one of our own citizens who would be beaten. Every day adds to the number of those in various States who are in favor of Blaine, and there is no doubt whatever that he is to-day the most popular man in the field. If it were not for the manipulations of the political leaders, he would be pretty certain to receive the nonmation, and with him a nomination would be equivalent to se-election.

There is an unmistakable Blaine sentiment in Ohio as well as in most of the other Western States. The Cleveland Leader seems to think that Mr. Blaine has a good prospect for getting the vote of the Ohio delegation after Gov. Hayes has been "complimented," for it says. 'The undertow of public sentiment in this part of the State is strongly and numistakably for Blaine. The soldiers like him for his anmesty speech. The business men like him because he is a man of affairs, who knows something about business himself, and has thoroughly sound and reliable ideas on the duty of parties and the Government toward industrial and commercial interests. The Now-England blood of the Western Reserve warms toward Mr. Blaine because he is alert, clear-headed, ready in all emergencies, experienced in public affairs, and honest above the waisper of reproach. The Cincianati Commercial quotes the above and comments: this part of the State the undertow and the uppertow are

The Nation makes this pertinent suggestion "District-Attorney Bliss has explained the proceedings of Sherman, the deputy whom he sent to the West to hunt up evidence for the Government, and who turned over what he found to Gen. Babcock's counsel. He says that Sherman found valuable evidence which went to show Gen. Babcock's innocence; that he (Sherman) feared that if he turned it over to Dyer it would be sup-pressed, and he therefore turned it over to Babeeck This conduct, Mr. Bilss says, was perfectly proper; but this is so obvious that we wonder at any question being and has been acting under the orders of an Attorney General who issued only he other day a bouffe order warning his subordinates that hereafter anybody who turned State's evidence against the Whisky Rings would turned State's evidence against the whisky kings would be severely punished by the Government. In bought prosecutions the Government always collects be evidence and then hands it over to the defense. Offenbach is coming to this country in a few weeks, direct from the Duchy of Gorolstein, to study our institutions, and we trust the opportunity may not be lest to bring about a meeting between him and Mesers, lides and Fierrepont.

Senator Cameron seems to be still in search of the Presidential candidate who will " recognized most generously Pennsylvania's claims. The Washington correspondent of The Boston Journal writes: "Es Speaker Blaine is employing als best strategy to secure the solid support of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Cincinnati Convention. Senator Cameron, as usual, is the huckster who has Pennsylvania in the market, and it is with him that Mr. Blaine is endeavoring to strike a bargain. Blaine is not Cameron's first choice, nor his second either, and unless the fates should point unwistakably to Blaine as the coming man, he will not get the entire delegation from Pennsylvania. Cameron says he is determined the influence of his State shall not be thrown away this time. He thinks it was lost bota times apon Grant, and that because it was obtained so cheaply apon Grant, and that because it was obtained so cheaply
the State has never been recognized by Grant's Administration. He is rather afraid to trust blaine, whom he
regards as tricky. In the mean time, Blaine is at work
with the anti-Cameron influence in Pennsylvania, which
is very strong in some parts of the State, and he has
already made considerable headway. The western part
of the State will send Blaine delegates to the Convention,
and so will several districts in the southern and eastern
sections. Cameron is confident, however, that when he
gets the delegation together he can control it."

> MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. CONCERT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Women's Centennial Union of New-York have made arrangements for a grand concert to be given at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 11, for the funds of the great national enterprise. The undertaking is in good hands, and we cannot doubt that it will be successful. The Thomas orchestra has been secured, Mr. Thomas contributing his own services gratuitously, and Mr. Steinway has generously given the use of the

THE CHORAL UNION. The New-York Choral Union will produce

The Creation" next Tuesday at Steinway Hall, under he direction of Mr P. S. Gilmore. MORE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch announces that Mme. Pappen-

eim will make her first appearance in Italian Opera at the Academy of Music on Friday, March 17, singing

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear Miss Bessie Darling, a local actress, asks us state that a person ans assumed her name, and ming under it, in variety theaters, in other pla

Mr. J. H. Magonigle, formerly business manager of Booth's Tagater, and now the business representitive of Ars. Walter, contemporates settling on the Pacido oust and reëntering mercantile pursuits.

A letter from London, in The Philadelphia Press, of Feb. 21, states that "Miss Kate Field has make turned to that city, from a successful provincial tour," and intimates that sue intends to appear on the London stage.

and intimate that she means appears that the means the relative to John T. Ford, the manager: "Beginn ag life at the bottom round of fortune's ladder, in every particular, he is, in the prime of manhood, a considerable dramatist, a clever newspaper writer, one of the most indicated and popular public men in his natal city of Baltimore, running half a dozen theaters and opera house there and elsewhere, the manificent patron of all starters and artists, and never having the smallest traible with them, though they are said to be somewhat hard to pieuse, carning and spending thousands every day of his life, in possession of large wealth, and what is belief, such a joily and unwrinkled physiognomy that you would suppose him born with a gold, speen in his mooth, and with never a care or trouble in his life. Ford is one of the most attractive of men, genial almost beyond eximple, with frankness, sincerity and bonnomine expressed in every feature, without the smallest prefension or affectation, and with a fund of information, good sense and conversational power."

PUBLIC OPINION.

"Acquitted, but not vindicated," is the voice of the country in the Babcock case. He should now seek a vindication.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

If the Democrats are competent to rule the nation with wisdom, they will make it manifest now by such an adjustment of their petty differences as will in-sure perfect harmony in the pending canvass. (Rich-

mond Whig (bein)

The whole farcical spectacle of a gentleman of high character, as the President declared him to be accused of crime, first promising to explain all, and then sitting down as dumb as an eyater and keeping all the evidence to himself, is, in the eye of relitary usage, of terly disgraceful. It is before a military tribunal dat Gen. Babecek ought to be sammoned now. The present position of his case makes his retention in the army a millide scandad, and his request, if he has really made it to be assigned to active daily, is a piece of impedence which, if there were no such thing as "politics," send probably result in the loss of his commission on the appet.—(The Nation (Ind.)

# GRADUATES IN HOMEOPATHY.

The sixteenth annual commencement of the New-York Hemespathie Medical College was held last evening at Association Hall. There was a large andience. The introductory address was made by Dr. J. W. Dowling, the Dean of the College. The degrees of M. D. was conferred on the members of the graduating class by the Hon. Salem H. Walst the President of the Board of Trustees. The names the graduates are as follows:

The graduates are as follows:

A. A. Allen,
T. Dewitt Hates,
E. C. Buell,
B. Baynet,
D. H. Barulay,
Bukk O. Carrietos,
A. Claypool,
A. L. tolo,
Chas. Deadly,
Win. P. Becker,
W. E. Dead,
Joel D. Freed,
Corrificates of proficiency in examin

The Rev. F.
J. A. Pearsall.
J. D. Quild.
Lunis states.
C. W. Radway.
E. C. Rickerts.
H. W. Rose.
T. H. Shipman.
H. M. Sunth.
E. R. Sapurer,
C. H. Siroug.
Thos. Wildes.

Certificates of proficiency in examinations were give by Dr. F. S. Bradford, Secretary of the Faculty, to the embers of the Junior Class, 53 in number. The Faculty